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9	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA		
10	MISSOULA DIVISION		
11	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)		
12	Plaintiff,) No. CR 20-32-M-DWM vs.		
13) TRANSCRIPT OF MATTHEW ANTHONY MARSHALL,) HEARING ON MOTIONS		
14	Defendant.))		
15			
16	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DONALD W. MOLLOY		
17	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA		
18			
19	Russell Smith United States Courthouse 201 East Broadway		
20	Missoula, Montana 59802 Wednesday, February 3, 2021		
21	09:01:02 to 09:52:00		
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25	Proceedings recorded by machine shorthand Transcript produced by computer-assisted transcription		
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Case 9:20-cr-00032-DWM Document 102 Filed 03/31/21 Page 2 of 35

1	APPI	EARANCES	
2	For the Plaintiff:	MR. TIMOTHY J. RACICOT MR. RYAN G. WELDON Assistants U.S. Attorney	
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8			
9	СО	NTENTS	
10	Proceedings		3
11	Argument by Mr. Racicot		3
12	Argument by Mr. Bechtold		20
13	Rebuttal Argument by Mr. Raci	cot	32
14	Reporter's Certificate		35
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16			
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24	affirmative responses. "Huh-	Uh-huh" and "Um-hmm" indicate uh" and "Hm-umm" indicate	
25	negative responses.		

1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	(Open court.)	
3	(Defendant present.)	
4	THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated.	
5	Would you call the first matter on the calendar,	
6	please?	
7	THE CLERK: This is the time set for a motion	
8	hearing in Case No. CR 20-32-M-DWM, United States of America	
9	v. Matthew Anthony Marshall.	
10	THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Racicot.	
11	MR. RACICOT: Good morning, Your Honor.	
12	THE COURT: I think you have four motions in limine,	
13	and the podium is yours.	
14	MR. RACICOT: Thank you, Your Honor.	
15	THE COURT: And if it's okay with you, while you're	
16	at the podium you can take that mask off.	
17	MR. RACICOT: Thank you, Your Honor. I would	
18	appreciate that.	
19	Thank you, Judge. We appreciate you setting this	
20	hearing. You know, I've had more cases with you than I can	
21	probably count, and I don't know if I've ever filed a motion	
22	in limine like this in a case before you. I might have filed	
23	a handful of motions in limine over the years, but they're not	
24	something that I regularly do.	
25	The first and primary point that we want to make	

this morning is that we understand very well that Mr. Marshall is entitled to put on a defense. We really don't want to stand in the way of that, and we know that his defense is gonna include going after the credibility of witnesses and primarily going after the credibility of the victim who is going to be a key witness, not the only key witness but a key witness.

But our point in filing the motion was we don't think that those rules of evidence are thrown out the window just because the defendant does get to put on his defense, and we mainly wanted to put the Court on notice that there are so many issues that swirl around the victim in this case and that swirl around this case in particular and Mr. Marshall's relationship with the victim that, if he's allowed to go all of the different places that we anticipate he might want to, it could very well lead to significant 403 issues.

But it could also be just confusing for the jury, it could take an inordinate amount of the Court's and the jury's time, and it could be confusing for them and just basically lead to places where we don't think the Court needs to go and, more than that, even, require us to at least ask the Court to allow us to put on a pretty robust rebuttal case, which is very unusual, also, in trials before you. And we won't really know for sure what's required in rebuttal until we see what the defendant tries to do either through the midst of our case

or in his own. And there's all sorts of things that are so irrelevant, in our view, to the government's case that it wouldn't make any sense to try to cut off all of those avenues along the way in the government's case in chief. It just wouldn't be presenting evidence to the jury that makes any sense. So that's sort of the context within which we filed this motion.

THE COURT: Well, it's interesting because -- in your reply brief you make that argument, and you make it in your opening brief, too. But one of the things that you said in your reply brief basically was -- I'll paraphrase if I can't find it. It's basically that you've laid out the evidence, and his arguments don't fit with what the proof is. I mean, that's basically your argument. But, one, I don't think you know what his defense is; and, two, it's not necessarily true that the way you view the evidence is fact.

MR. RACICOT: (Nodded head affirmatively.)

THE COURT: I mean, I'm not saying that you're manipulating things, but it's possible that there could be an explanation.

For instance, on the tax fraud, just as an example, he says he was doing the bidding of Mr. Goguen and all of it's out in the open, and then there's the tax fraud. Well, Mr. Goguen gave him the money. Was he paying him? Did he file a 1099 for \$2.3 million? I mean, there are different

ways, I think, of viewing the evidence, which leads me to my point, and that is I think frequently it is very difficult for me to contextualize a motion *in limine* without knowing what the proof is.

MR. RACICOT: I think without question, Judge. And that's why, when I've responded to them over the years, I generally ask the Court, ask you to deny it as unripe and wait and see how things unfold at trial. And I think ultimately that's probably what you should do here. I mean, we do think there's categories that you will ultimately conclude do not need to be admitted. But more than anything else, we wanted to put the ideas on your radar. For instance --

THE COURT: Well, I do think -- there's one aspect that I'm having a little trouble wrapping my head around, and that is I can understand communicating about various liaisons the two of them may have had. I'm not sure photographs about what they were talking about has any relevance at all.

So, I mean, I think that's probably the strongest one for -- but what's -- your argument is that has nothing to do with the case and you don't need it, even if you get whatever the text is into evidence.

MR. RACICOT: Correct. And, and it would be offered just to make the victim look bad. That's the only reason to put it in; that, "If we can make the victim look bad enough, then that will overwhelm whatever other evidence we have of

Mr. Marshall's guilt. And it has nothing to do with whether 1 2. or not the victim is credible. We just want to make him look bad." 3 THE COURT: So how did this case start? 4 Mr. Goquen make a complaint to the FBI? 5 6 MR. RACICOT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Is that what happened in that last case involving Mr. Goquen, that he complained to the FBI? 8 9 MR. RACICOT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: And the state cases involving allegations that the law enforcement in Kalispell or Whitefish 11 12 was investigating, those were the result of complaints by Mr. Goquen? 13 14 MR. RACICOT: I don't -- so I think Mr. Goquen 15 took -- I don't know if he went directly to the federal authorities or if he started with state or local law 16 enforcement as it relates to this case. 17 18 THE COURT: Um-hmm. The cases at the state level are 19 MR. RACICOT: 20 primarily complaints by others about Mr. Goguen. He is the 21 subject of those complaints. 22 THE COURT: So the fact that he's complaining to the 23 FBI, is that relevant, how this thing starts? I mean, I don't There's other people involved in this, and --24 MR. RACICOT: 25 Yeah, so --

THE COURT: -- I mean, I just have to say Mr. Goguen apparently is very -- he must be very intelligent given the fact of his wealth. I mean, you can't get to where he is in the absence of some sort of intelligence. And when I read your brief about what he was believing? I mean, I've got to say, my goodness, how could you, how could you believe that? But that's just me. That's gonna be for the jury. But I don't know. It just seems kind of strange. The whole story seems strange to me.

MR. RACICOT: (Nodded head affirmatively.)

THE COURT: And, I mean, I have so many questions that we're looking into, but -- and this has nothing to do with your motion in limine, but is it a reality that private companies can do off-the-books renditions or missions on behalf of the CIA? Is that going on all the time?

MR. RACICOT: From everything that we've been told, it never happens, and it never has, and it didn't here. That's, that's from everything that I've been told from the people who should know. Now that's still somewhat of the other issues that's hanging out there, is what is going to be presented to the Court by way of the CIPA litigation, the Classified Information Procedures Act litigation, and I think that Mr. Bechtold anticipates making a filing under Section 5. I have no idea what's going to be contained in that filing. And pursuant to the order you entered, we'll get an

opportunity -- the people with knowledge will get an opportunity to vet whatever is presented there.

But, so, we only sort of know one side of the story right now, which is the side we've tried to run to ground, and that's that Mr. Marshall had no affiliation with that agency, never did any work for that agency, never was a contractor for that agency, and that those sorts of renditions and missions do not happen and did not happen here.

So "no" is the short answer. As far as we know, that doesn't happen. Never does where they, where they recruit private individuals, private companies, private money in order to makes things happen that you would assume the government is doing on its own.

THE COURT: What's the security company that Mr. Goguen started that's apparently located up there? It's -- it starts with an A.

MR. RACICOT: Yeah. It's call Amyntor Group.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. RACICOT: And that was the company that he formed with Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Marshall was the CEO of that company. It was dissolved in around September of 2018 so it's not a going concern anymore, but that's the company that Mr. Marshall ran that Mr. Goguen essentially was the primary -- I mean, the sole funder for, for at least most of its existence.

THE COURT: But most of the payments that are at issue were made before October 13th of two thousand- -- or 19th of 2013, which is the day that security company was established. Right?

MR. RACICOT: Right. So once Amyntor -- so when Mr. Marshall first got together with Mr. Goguen professionally, he went on the payroll of the company called Two Bear Security, which is a different company that Mr. Goguen has, and he got W2 wages from Two Bear Security until Amyntor was fully formed.

When Amyntor was fully formed, Mr. Marshall and the other Amyntor employees that were hired over time all got W2 wages from Amyntor Group. And that was all from funding that was put into Amyntor Group by Mr. Goguen to the tune of, I want to say, somewhere around \$11 million over the course of the years. And that, that company was going to attempt to become something along the lines of what Blackwater had been: provide training, provide security, provide security forces in the Middle East, you know, guard details for people and things like that. It never really took off, so eventually it was dissolved.

During the midst of their professional relationship, what we've alleged in our case is entirely separate from Mr. Marshall's work for both Two Bear Security and Amyntor Group, and it relates only to him going to Mr. Goguen and

asking for funding on those five specific occasions for these 1 purported missions. 2. 3 THE COURT: Did you get Mr. Marshall's phone from state law enforcement? 4 5 MR. RACICOT: Mr. Bechtold did pursuant to a Rule 17 6 subpoena. 7 THE COURT: Well, how did the, how did the agents -how did the sheriff's office, or whoever, have that phone in 8 9 the first instance? 10 MR. RACICOT: Mr. Marshall took it in to them when 11 he wanted to report an alleged murder-for-hire scheme that 12 Mr. Goquen had put him up to. 13 THE COURT: Okay. And so apparently there's some 14 kind of dispute about the messages and whether or not they 15 were doctored on Mr. Marshall's phone? MR. RACICOT: Yeah, and I don't think -- and that's 16 17 why we -- I added something in the reply brief about that. Ι don't think that's as extensive as -- I didn't want to 18 overrepresent what we think the disputes are as it relates to 19 20 the authenticity of messages. We've compared a huge volume of 21 messages obtained from Mr. Marshall's phone that he provided 22 to the Whitefish Police Department to the messages that we 23 obtained directly from the victim, and they are almost, in every instance, they're almost a perfect overlay. There's 24

only a few discrete instances where we think Mr. Marshall was

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fudging the documents, and it was to enable him to try to keep the house that he was living in in Whitefish during the midst of the Amyntor dissolution.

So when he came up to Montana, it wasn't very clear initially exactly what the new company was going to be. It became Amyntor Group, but initially they even referred to it in some initial communications as Newco, just N-e-w-c-o, "this new company that we're going to form together." And so he got put on Two Bear Security's payroll, and Mr. Goguen bought a residence for Mr. Marshall to live in, and he lived in it up until the time that Amyntor was dissolved. But Mr. Goguen owned the house, and there's a lot of communications between both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Goguen where it's very clear that Mr. Goguen is the owner of the home but Mr. Marshall can live there for essentially as long as he's working up there for Mr. Goguen.

So when Amyntor gets dissolved, Mr. Marshall, I assume, sees the writing on the wall that he's gonna be asked to vacate the residence and actually communicates that to Mr. Goguen and basically says, "You can do what you want with the house, but I would hope you would give me a little bit of notice because I'm there with my family and my daughter is in school," and that sort of thing.

But separate and apart from that, in a state court filing related to the dissolution, he files a purported email

1 from Mr. Goquen to Mr. Marshall representing that he, Mr. Marshall, is actually the owner of that home. And he's 2 3 clearly not. And he's acknowledged as much. But for whatever reason, he doctors up an email and submits that as an 4 5 attachment to a court filing in the dissolution proceedings 6 for Amyntor. 7 So that's one of those instances where there's a forgery. And there's a couple of others, but they aren't as 8 9 replete as the defendant's response would make the Court 10 think. 11 THE COURT: So you mentioned an issue that concerns 12 me, maybe not my law clerks, but it concerns me, and that's the foundation for the phone stuff. And has Mr. Goquen's 13 14 phone been examined by a forensic digital examiner? 15 MR. RACICOT: No, the phone has not. So his email accounts have been, including the email account from which he 16 17 sent the email about the house to Mr. Marshall that was later changed and submitted in state court, and that's one of the 18 19 experts that we noticed up. That's the individual from LMG 20 Security here in Missoula. He forensically examined Mr. Goguen's email accounts, both of them. He has two Gmail 21 22 accounts, and he examined both of them. 23 And he's basically prepared to testify, "I didn't see anything suspicious about any of the emails that I looked 24

at on Mr. Goquen's accounts. I didn't see any signs of

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manipulation specifically as it relates to this email about 1 the house, and I can't really tell anything about 2 Mr. Marshall's version of it because it's just a PDF document, 3 so I don't know -- I don't have any metadata. I don't have 4 any background supporting information for Mr. Marshall's 5 version of it. I can just tell you they're different. It 6 7 would be easy to manipulate the one that ends up a PDF, and I don't see any irregularities as to Mr. Goquen's." 8 9 But his phone has not been examined, but that's, 10 again, where almost all of these text messages between them are entirely consistent between the two phones. 11 THE COURT: So tell me: What's the foundation for 12 getting that into evidence? Does Mr. Goquen or Mr. Marshall 13 14 get on the stand and say, "That's not my -- I didn't write 15 that, " or, "Yes, I wrote that, " or how -- what's the 16 foundation of evidence that you extract? And if there's a 17 dispute about the accuracy of either message of either one of them, what's the foundation? 18 19 MR. RACICOT: I think you're right. The foundation 20 is a witness saying, "This is what I say that it is. This is 21 a text message that I sent" or "a text message that I 22 received." And if, and if there doesn't appear to be a 23 genuine dispute, then I think that lays the foundation, and everything else goes to the sufficiency, goes to the weight 24 that the jury wants to give it. 25

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THE COURT: So why -- I took a quick look at the Crime Victims' Rights Act. Why is Mr. Goguen called John Doe, and why is he not named if, in fact, he's a victim? And, I mean, there isn't anything I can see in the Crime Victims' Rights Act that -- he's not a minor. He's -- I mean, all of the things that are set forth there, he doesn't qualify for any of them. I mean, just that he doesn't want to be embarrassed? MR. RACICOT: Actually I don't think he cares, Judge. Our office policy is not to identify victims by name in filings with the court, and that's regardless of the nature of the case or the age of the victim. It's just -- that's just how we identify the victims, and that's evolved over When I started, we would use initials. We'd use the victim's initials, and then eventually it morphed into basically an office policy that says don't -- we just want to use John and Jane Does for victims and not identify them by name. THE COURT: Yeah. My question is: Is there some legal reason why his name is not in -- I mean, Mr. Bechtold refers to him specifically by name in briefs that are filed. MR. RACICOT: Right. I don't know, I don't know if we think it ties back to the Crime Victims' Rights Act -- I haven't looked at it recently so I don't know -- or if it's

just department quidance or our own office's policy as we

interpret that act. I don't know how formal or informal it is other than it's our office's formal policy.

THE COURT: Well, anything else that you want to argue about those motions? I've read all of the briefs and the motions.

MR. RACICOT: No. I knew that you would. And I guess nothing really, Judge. I mean, there was just the specific points we made about the rules. I don't know, in some instances, the vehicle by which Mr. Marshall thinks he's gonna get into everything that we think he might want to get into.

And, you're right, we don't know exactly what his defense is, and we don't know exactly what he wants to get into. And I want to be clear: We don't -- I don't have any issue, we don't have any issue with an aggressive and, as I put in the brief, searing cross-examination of the victim. There's no issue there.

The issue that we have is there is so much swirling around this case that just simply isn't true, and it's easily proved to be false. But if every one of those roads is ventured down, we could be coming back and asking you for some significant additional amount of time to put on a significant number of additional witnesses and exhibits, all to try to sort of put toothpaste back in the tube on issues that have no bearing to his defense.

So just to go back a minute to the tax issue, I think there's no question that questions to the victim and information from the victim about how, if at all, he treated these monetary donations, offerings, contributions to

Mr. Marshall from a tax perspective? Totally relevant. I think the answer is gonna be, "I didn't deal with them at all.

It's essentially discretionary income, and I used it to give to Mr. Marshall to go on these missions." But those questions are, I think, totally in line.

But every other aspect involving this guy's taxes when there's multiple entities and trusts -- he's had different companies over different periods of time -- you could get to a situation where we're spending days on this guy's taxes that have no bearing on Mr. Marshall's defense, no matter what his defense is. But specific, targeted questions about "What did you do with these wires from a tax perspective?" I think are totally legitimate.

And we have no issue with anything being asked of the victim that has some basis in fact, but we just know there's a bunch of things that don't, and we just kind of wanted to put that on your radar so that when we start going down some of these rabbit holes, if we end up going down them, you know what our perspective is on it, you know where we're coming from if we come back at the end of the defense case and say we've got a little bit more of a rebuttal case than we

normally do. I mean, I don't recall doing rebuttal in almost any of my trials with you, and maybe it's one witness, re-calling the agent or something. This would be more extensive, at least that would be our request if we're trying to correct, frankly, correct the record, which is also our obligation as we go along.

THE COURT: Well, in the abstract, if there's \$2.5 million or \$2.3, whatever the number is, and that is given to Mr. Marshall by Mr. Goguen, but Mr. Marshall expends the money however either he's directed or whatever, is he responsible for all of that money on taxes or just the amount that went to his personal benefit?

MR. RACICOT: So the revenue agent will do a better job of explaining this than I can, but essentially you're responsible for all of it. Now let's say in a hypothetical world you went on these missions. Then you would have costs associated with that, so you would be in a position to say, "I spent this much on travel, and I spent this much on equipment, and I spent this much paying the guys that went along with me." So you might have a lot of offsets that would take the ultimate tax obligation down significantly, maybe all the way down to zero.

But as it starts out, it's basically like any money for any of the rest of us. Income is income. If you find \$10 on the street, in theory that is income, and this is income to

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you, and then there's just a question of whether you would have any deductions or offsets. But the way that he spent it, there would not be any. THE COURT: But if, on the other hand, he is a conduit for Mr. Goquen to get money or whatever to liaisons from the past, is that taxable to him? MR. RACICOT: So I don't --THE COURT: He's, he's the courier. He's kind of like a lawyer in New York and somebody else. I mean, is that money taxable to him just because --I don't know if that's what a jury would find, but apparently that's part of the argument, is, you know, "I wasn't going on missions. I never said I was going on missions. following directions from Mr. Goquen to take care of" -whatever. MR. RACICOT: Right. So my guess is that's no. guess is if you give me \$10 to give to Mr. Bechtold, "Give this \$10 to Tim Bechtold, " then I just take it and give it to him and I'm simply a conduit, my quess is that is not income. I feel like I should commit to that but I don't know with enough certainty. But I don't think so. THE COURT: Well, who decides that? MR. RACICOT: Well, even what he's represented in his defense brief is that a lot of it was essentially a

management fee. "I was managing all of Mr. Goquen's

I was putting out all of his fires. I was 1 headaches. managing property up there, and then I was managing other 2 issues on the side, and this money was given to me both to 3 pass on to other people on occasions but also essentially to 4 5 serve as the manager of all of his various issues up in the 6 Flathead Valley." That would clearly be income. Now, again, 7 there might be some offsets to it, but that's just like paying 8 a property manager. I mean, that's income to you, and then 9 there might again be some deductions or offsets, but that, 10 that would definitely be income. Now if he changes that story at some point and says, 11 12 "No, all of it was strictly from Goguen to me to somebody else, " or some other group of others, then I quess we'll have 13 14 that argument, but that's not, that's not been indicated even 15 in the response brief to this point. 16 THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. Racicot? 17 MR. RACICOT: I don't think so, Your Honor. 18 you. 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bechtold. You can take that mask off while 20 21 you're arguing. But let's start with what I think is probably the 22 23 easiest issue that Mr. Racicot raises: The pictures of 24 various individuals in various states of dress or undress,

what relevance has that got to anything?

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MR. BECHTOLD: Your Honor, the whole purpose of putting in many of the text exchanges between the two is not to make Mr. Goguen look bad but it's to establish the relationship that Mr. Goguen had with Mr. Marshall. We, I don't think, have any, any objection to blacking out many of the pictures that are in their text exchange.

THE COURT: Okay. So technically tell me what, what, what is the evidence? Is it a picture of a screen and with text message and images?

MR. BECHTOLD: Correct. So what it is is so if, if you download a text chain, and in this case these text chains have been downloaded into PDF documents, where, if you have seen text exchanges, you know one side is in one color and it says their text, and the other side is a different color and it says the response, and then occasionally there's a photograph interjected and so you can tell who the photograph was put on by. And so it's just, you know, hundreds of pages of text exchanges, some of which include photographs.

THE COURT: So what's the relevance of the photographs? Is that part of an argument that that was an individual that money went to, or is it just that was somebody or some person that was the topic of conversation between the two of them?

MR. BECHTOLD: In many cases it's persons that

Marshall delivered money to eventually. But we're not really

concerned about having the -- I mean, the photos can be blocked out, or the lascivious, lascivious parts can be blocked out. That's, that's fine. It is certainly true that many of the photographs are of women in provocative poses without clothes on.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. BECHTOLD: That's certainly true. But many are not. But I don't think -- Your Honor, when we have the exhibits prepared for the Court for trial, you can certainly look at them and decide at that point what should be, what should be omitted and what should be included. I think it will be a very straightforward exercise.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BECHTOLD: Your Honor, as the Court may be aware, we have asked Mr. Goguen to produce his phone for a forensic evaluation, and he has refused. In his response to a subpoena duces tecum, he has refused to produce his phone or his computer for a forensic evaluation. And so what we have at this point is Mr. Marshall's record of the text exchange and with Mr. Goguen's start in June of 2013.

However, many of the purported texts that Mr. Goguen has produced in his curated document that he provided to the government includes things prior to June of 2013. And what we simply want is an opportunity to have a forensic expert take a look at those texts and determine whether or not they're

1 valid.

It is certainly true that there are some -- there are differences in the, in the text record for those where there was a forensic evaluation of Mr. Marshall's phone with what Mr. Goguen provided to the government for the dates after June of 2013, which is why we think that there, there is a reason that we should have an opportunity to examine Mr. Goguen's.

THE COURT: Okay. So was Mr. Goguen served with a subpoena duces tecum?

MR. BECHTOLD: He was.

THE COURT: How long ago?

MR. BECHTOLD: It was in December. And he was provided, in conversations with his counsel, he was provided until February 1, that is on Monday, to respond.

THE COURT: And respond to who? You?

MR. BECHTOLD: Correct.

THE COURT: I thought that under the rules of criminal procedure, if there's a subpoena duces tecum, there is a procedure to quash. Maybe it's because of COVID-19, but I haven't seen anything that would be something -- a motion to quash the subpoena duces tecum.

MR. BECHTOLD: No, there is not, Your Honor. And just because I received the response to the subpoena on Monday evening and yesterday I was preparing for this hearing and

doing other matters associated with this case, I haven't had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Goguen's counsel about that. However, that is -- you're absolutely correct that is the method to deal with the subpoena duces tecum, and I will confer with his counsel and bring that to his attention.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BECHTOLD: Regardless, I think that as

Mr. Racicot sort of pointed out, I think the proper procedure
here is, you know, we prepare our final pretrial order, we
prepare our exhibits, and at that point -- and we prepare our
testimony or our list of witnesses, and as the Court is aware
of what the proof is for each of these various items, at that
point is the appropriate time to determine whether it's
appropriate under Rule 402, 403, or 404.

So I think that it is somewhat premature for the Court to rule on anything that the government has brought to the Court's attention. However, as Mr. Racicot has pointed out, this is an opportunity for both parties to inform the Court about what things that we think should be on your radar.

And in terms of the four specific areas that

Mr. Racicot has pointed out, the previous legal proceedings,
one dealing with Bryan Nash, and I presume he's talking about
another one dealing with a woman named Amber Baptiste, those
are both relevant in this case because Mr. Nash's spouse is
one of the women to whom Mr. Goguen gave a significant amount

of cash because of a sexual liaison he had with her, which I presume is what triggered Mr. Nash's actions that eventually led to his five years of probation.

So the -- and the information about his previous romantic relationships, I think, is important. Just case in point, last week in supplemental discovery we were provided with some amended tax returns that Mr. Goguen has recently filed for these, for the years in question, 2012, '13, '14 -- 2011, '12, '13, and '14, where he had not previously disclosed to the government a series of cash payments to numerous women.

In those cash payments, totaling many millions of dollars, you know, he then, you know, told the government, "Look, I made a mistake. I didn't disclose that I, that I gave all this money to all these women. I am now gonna pay the taxes on it." And, and in one case in 2013, he, he had an additional \$2.3 million in taxes to pay and another \$1.2 in fines and late fees.

So I think it's relevant to show the amount of money that Mr. Goguen was passing to these various women -- in some cases, 30 or 40 women every year -- mounting in the millions of dollars, and Mr. Marshall was involved in passing that money along.

So I think it's, for nothing else, it's important to show that, the level of money that Mr. Goguen was just passing around, and it's to show that giving, you know, \$400,000 to

Mr. Marshall is sort of -- it's, as our forensic accountant says, it's the rule of zeros. At some point, an individual with the wealth that Mr. Goguen has, for a normal juror to understand it, knock off four zeros from the end and that sort of shows how much money they're dealing with.

So I think that -- and then regarding the taxes, again, I think, for example -- and I brought along an exemplar of these amended returns to show that -- for those taxes to show that the money that Mr. Goguen was giving away to the women, I think that those, those taxes are certainly relevant.

In terms of, you know, Mr. Goguen's taxes dealing with his various companies -- and, you know, he owns, you know, over two dozen companies. I don't think those taxes are necessarily relevant to the case.

What I do think is relevant to the case is how he accounted for the money that he gave Mr. Marshall. It's certainly true he did not give Mr. Marshall a 1099 or a W2 for that money, so it would be interesting to know how he accounted for it. So I think in that regard the tax forms are relevant to Mr. Marshall's defense.

And then lastly, talking about Mr. Goguen's relationship with Shane Erickson, Mr. Erickson was a detective with the Whitefish Police Department, and Mr. Racicot has represented that Mr. Marshall was making a complaint about Mr. Goguen's murder for hire. It actually was the Whitefish

Police Department that contacted -- because of information that Mr. Nash had provided to the Whitefish Police Department, the Whitefish Police Department contacted Mr. Marshall.

know, on at least four separate occasions that I'm aware of where he initiated complaints with the FBI to try to get the FBI to do criminal investigations of individuals, not just Nash but also Woods and Baptiste and Mr. Marshall -- and even over a property dispute in Whitefish. You know, Mr. Goguen owns, you know, 14 different properties in Whitefish where he would put people who worked for him or put women that he was supporting into. And occasionally -- he, in one case, was involved in a property dispute about what he had actually purchased and what was about it, and he tried to get the FBI to investigate that.

So I think that when we're talking about where 404(a)(2) applies, I think that there's a, there's a lot of instances here where Mr. Goguen's pattern of behavior is certainly fodder for the jury to consider.

THE COURT: So this CIA off-the-books stuff, I mean, it sounds weird to me but maybe it's true. I don't know. That's something that maybe a jury is gonna have to decide.

But don't you think you've got to have something that would say at least there is a level of reliability on what he's claiming? That he just can't come in here and say,

1 "You know, here's what happened. I'm not an agent." I don't 2 know what the terminology is, but, "I worked for the CIA in 3 off-the-books renderings and planning the invasion in Iraq. My colleagues did. But I can't, I can't, I can't give you the 4 documentation about that because that's a violation of the 5 national security laws, " and all that sort of stuff, "and 6 you're just gonna have to take my word for it." Is that where 7 we are with those kinds of claims? 8 9 MR. BECHTOLD: No, Your Honor, and the defense's 10 intention is to file the CIPA Section 5 notice today, so I think the Court will be much better informed about those 11 12 issues. I think that -- and the Court can make those calls once it's aware of the information we provide in that 13 14 Section 5 notice. 15 I think, Your Honor, Mr. Goguen's claims to the 16 government are based upon his interpretations of perhaps some 17 stories that he may have heard Mr. Marshall and others talk 18 about. But I think that there is no question that 19 Mr. Marshall never carried off off-the-books rendition 20 activities on behalf of Mr. Goguen, paid for by Mr. Goguen. 21 They never happened. And though Mr. Goguen may claim so now, 22 it certainly is fantastical. 23 THE COURT: So does he have a DD 214? MR. BECHTOLD: He does, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: And is Mr. Racicot's representations 25

about his service accurate?

MR. BECHTOLD: The representations about -- I think there is no dispute about Mr. Marshall's Marine service. However, before I speak further on that, I would ask the Court to wait until it has an opportunity to review our CIPA Section 5 notice.

THE COURT: Well, tell me what -- so there's representations that part of the issues were, if I can remember the language, some 90-some instances where -- that he wasn't present for inactive duty? I don't get it. If you're on active duty, I get that. If you're in the reserves, I get that. I don't get how you can be disciplined for inactive -- failure to be someplace when you're inactive.

MR. BECHTOLD: Okay. Your Honor, he was in the reserves, and what he, what he did not attend were the weekend training sessions for the reserves. So there was a total of, I think, 84 weekend training sessions that Mr. Marshall did not attend while he was in the Marine Corps Reserves. And for that reason he was less than honorably discharged from the reserves at that time. And there's -- that is the record of the -- as established in his DD 214 that the government is aware of.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BECHTOLD: And, again, I would, I would just ask the Court to hold that thought until it has an opportunity to

review our notice.

THE COURT: Yeah. And then there's something else.

Apparently you weren't aware of the request for the transcript in front of Judge DeSoto.

MR. BECHTOLD: No, I was not. And after the Court issued its order, I asked Mr. Marshall what the deal was, and he told me that he was not aware that -- he just went to the public's website and put in the order. He wasn't aware that it was something that he would necessarily contact counsel for.

THE COURT: I think you should have a heart-to-heart with him about how that all came about, because the information I have would be markedly different than what you were able to represent after talking to him. So I think it would behoove you and Mr. Marshall to get on the same page on that one, not that it has anything to do with this other than putting you in a compromised position about representations made to the Court.

MR. BECHTOLD: I agree, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else you want to argue?

MR. BECHTOLD: No, Your Honor. Just, in summary, I think that Mr. Racicot is correct that these are issues that I think are best ruled upon at the time of trial.

THE COURT: All right. So Mr. Racicot mentioned something about -- I think it was the other case involving

Mr. Goguen and the volume of exhibits and that sort of thing.

And the way we addressed that was to put a time frame for

Mr. Racicot to advise the witness -- who he was gonna call as

witnesses and what exhibits he was gonna use.

Now given everything that's happened so far, and without taking into account the Section 5 issue, are the parties in a position to, one, agree on whether or not any marked exhibit or proposed exhibit is admissible?

And I know you're not obligated to lay out what your case is and perhaps I should be asking Mr. Racicot, but my inclination is, after looking at the issues you intend to file under Section 5, is that it would be helpful for everybody, including the Court, in terms of planning to know how many witnesses we are going to have, and that would be helpful to get that information from you, also. I realize you have no obligation to reveal anything until your case, but perhaps you and Mr. Racicot can work that out.

And then do you think it's feasible, from the defense standpoint, to get an order like that, and would it be helpful in preparing for the trial?

MR. BECHTOLD: Your Honor, as you're aware, the defense has essentially put a list of proposed witnesses before the Court in other filings, but I think that certainly from -- the defense is certainly willing to cooperate with Mr. Racicot on determining his witnesses and his exhibits, and

1 I think that to a large degree we can certainly tell Mr. Racicot what we intend to put on. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. Well, let me hear what 4 Mr. Racicot has to say. 5 Are we in a position to -- and I realize what you've argued about rebuttal and that sort of stuff. In terms of 6 7 trying to plan for how much time and how long we're going to need jurors, is it feasible to get a list of people you intend 8 9 to call or are likely to call and identify exhibits so we can 10 determine whether or not there are objections to them? MR. RACICOT: Yes. We anticipate calling 11 12 32 witnesses. We'll probably cut a few, but as of today we've got 32 witnesses on our list. 13 14 I have sort of anticipated that we'd probably -- I 15 think it's possible to do the case in five trial days. I sort of feel like it would roll over into the next week to maybe, 16 17 you know, Tuesday or Wednesday of the next week, but, again, 18 we might be able to trim it a little bit. 19 And, yes, I'd ask for maybe another week or so, but 20 we've got most of our exhibits ready. I need a little more --21 I'm still working on the agent's exhibits, some of the financial things, but I think we'd probably end up agreeing on 22 23 a great many of the financial documents that are coming in. There's really no dispute. Those records say what they say. 24

And if Mr. Marshall's theory is as it's been explained to the

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Court, he's not shying away from where the money went.

So my guess is we could probably agree before trial that a lot of exhibits would be admissible, at least a lot of the government exhibits. There might be disputes about some of the victim communications, but --

THE COURT: Yeah. I think what is likely to be helpful, if you get all that together, that maybe a week before the trial date we have an on-the-record conference to see if any exhibits can be admitted so that we don't have, you know, four days of laying foundation for something that's really not in dispute and we just get to the merits of it.

MR. RACICOT: That would be great. And we can get them -- we could then give them to both the Court and Mr. Bechtold probably at least a week in advance of that in order to give both Your Honor and Mr. Bechtold time to look at them before we came in for that final pretrial to make those decisions.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll set that. I'll set some dates, and then we'll get that laid out.

MR. RACICOT: Okay.

THE COURT: That would be helpful.

And then I do believe -- we're doing it on the record unless he waives being present. Mr. Marshall would have the right to be at that conference where evidence is being discussed. So I assume you don't have any objection to

that. 1 2 MR. RACICOT: No, absolutely not. In fact, we have them all loaded up into Trial Director, and we could pull 3 stuff up on the screens as needed, you know, so that everybody 4 is looking at the same thing and working on the same sheet of 5 music. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Well, in all likelihood, with the exception of the 8 9 photographs that were discussed in the briefing -- I'm likely to grant that motion in limine, but the rest of them, after 10 reading the briefs, and I'll visit with my law clerks about 11 12 it, but my inclination is, as usual, it's hard to contextualize evidence in the abstract. 13 14 MR. RACICOT: Sure. 15 THE COURT: So if neither of you has anything 16 further, then we will be in recess. Thank you for the briefing and for the argument. 17 MR. RACICOT: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 19 (Proceedings were concluded at 09:52:00.) 20 21 22 23 24 25

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, JoAnn Jett Corson, a Registered Diplomate Reporter and Certified Realtime Reporter, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct record of the proceedings given at the time and place hereinbefore mentioned; that the proceedings were reported by me in machine shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting using computer-assisted transcription; that after being reduced to typewriting, a certified copy of this transcript will be filed electronically with the Court. I further certify that I am not attorney for, nor employed by, nor related to any of the parties or attorneys to this action, nor financially interested in this action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand at Missoula,

Montana this 31st day of March, 2021.

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17 /s/ JoAnn Jett Corson

JoAnn Jett Corson 18 United States Court Reporter

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